

10-2-3 応用例

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[1] 調和振動子

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

基底関数として $\psi(x) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$ とおす

(α は定数)

• E の計算:

$$E = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx}$$

∴

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\alpha^2 - (\alpha^2 x)^2 \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \alpha^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^2}} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \alpha^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^6}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4m} \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^2$$

∴

$$E = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{4m} \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{4} m \omega^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^6}} \right] = \frac{\hbar^2}{4m} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{4} m \omega^2 \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\geq 2 \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{4m} \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} m \omega^2 \frac{1}{\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega //$$

∴ 基底関数 $E = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$ とおす

[2] 水素原子 (基底状態, 1s)

• $\psi = u + i v = r^2 H$ (2)

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2mr^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

1s-状態 (2) $l=0$ d, r

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

• 試行関数 (2) $\psi(r) = N e^{-\alpha r}$ (仮定可?)
(α (2) 適合心37-9)

$$E = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

$$\therefore \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = N^2 \int_0^{\infty} 4\pi e^{-2\alpha r} r^2 dr = \frac{8\pi N^2}{(2\alpha)^3} //$$

また

$$\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle = 4\pi N^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha r} \left[\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r} \right) e^{-\alpha r} \right] r^2 dr$$

$$= 4\pi N^2 \left[\frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{2m} \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} - \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{4\alpha^2} \right]$$

$$= 4\pi N^2 \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{8m\alpha} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\alpha^2} \right]$$

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$$E = \frac{\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m} - Ze^2 \alpha$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\alpha - \frac{mZe^2}{\hbar^2} \right)^2 - \frac{m(Ze^2)^2}{2\hbar^2}$$

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$$E_0 = - \frac{m(Ze^2)^2}{2\hbar^2} \quad \left(\alpha = \frac{mZe^2}{\hbar^2} \right)$$

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[ㄷㄷㄷ] ㄷㄷㄷ ㄷㄷㄷ ㄷ $\psi(r) = N e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2}$ ㄷㄷㄷ

$$\begin{cases} \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^6}} \cdot 4\pi N^2 \\ \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle = 4\pi N^2 \left[\frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m} \left(\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^6}} - \frac{3\alpha^2}{8} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^{10}}} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{2\alpha^2} \right] \end{cases}$$

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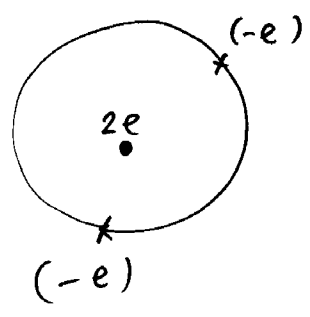
$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{3\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{4m} - \frac{Ze^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \alpha \\ &= \frac{3\hbar^2}{4m} \left(\alpha - \frac{4mZe^2}{3\hbar^2 \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^2 - \frac{4m(Ze^2)^2}{3\pi \hbar^2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$E_0 = - \frac{4}{3\pi} \cdot \frac{m(Ze^2)^2}{\hbar^2} \quad \text{ㄷㄷㄷ}$$

$$\frac{4}{3\pi} = 0.42 < 0.5 \quad \text{ㄷㄷㄷ ㄷㄷㄷ ㄷㄷㄷ}$$

[He-原子]



2個の電子の 1s 軌道に在る



2eV の反対称に在る

($\sigma = 2$ (2eV) (2/5 だけ))

- He-原子のハミルトン演算子 (1s-状態) ($Z=2$)

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r_1^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \left(r_1^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r_1} \\ H_2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r_2^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_2} \left(r_2^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_2} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r_2} \\ H_{12} = \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} \quad (\text{電子間の斥力}) \end{cases}$$

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$$\Psi_{He}(r_1, r_2) = \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2)$$

$$r \equiv i \quad \phi(r) = N e^{-\alpha r} \quad \epsilon \equiv j$$

(α は定数))

已知 $\Psi = E(\alpha)$

$$E = \frac{\langle \Psi_{He} | H | \Psi_{He} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{222} \cdot \langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle &= N^4 \int e^{-2\alpha(r_1+r_2)} d^3r_1 d^3r_2 \\ &= N^4 (4\pi)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{(2\alpha)^3} \right]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\langle \Psi_{He} | H_1 + H_2 | \Psi_{He} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle} = 2 \left(\frac{e^2}{2a} - Ze^2 \alpha \right)$$

↑ (2个电子的相互作用)

• $\langle \Psi_{He} | H_{12} | \Psi_{He} \rangle$ 的计算:

$$\begin{aligned} I &\equiv \langle \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2) | \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} | \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2) \rangle \\ &= e^2 N^4 \int e^{-2\alpha r_1 - 2\alpha r_2} \frac{1}{|r_1 - r_2|} d^3r_1 d^3r_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{222} \cdot \int d^3r_1 d^3r_2 = (2\pi)(4\pi) \sin\theta_1 d\theta_1 r_1^2 dr_1 r_2^2 dr_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2903} \int \frac{\sin\theta_1 d\theta_1}{|r_1 - r_2|} &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} [r_1 + r_2 - |r_1 - r_2|] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{251) } I &= N^4 e^2 8\pi^2 \int_0^\infty e^{-2\alpha r_1} r_1 dr_1 \left\{ \int_0^{r_1} (r_1+r_2 - |r_1-r_2|) r_2 e^{-2\alpha r_2} dr_2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_{r_1}^\infty (r_1+r_2 - |r_1-r_2|) r_2 e^{-2\alpha r_2} dr_2 \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = N^4 e^2 8\pi^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2^6} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha^5} \quad \left[\text{次の計算は教科書の} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{252) } \frac{\langle \Psi_{He} | H_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle} &= \frac{N^4 8\pi^2 e^2 \frac{5}{2^6} \frac{1}{\alpha^5}}{N^4 (4\pi)^2 \left[\frac{2}{(2\alpha)^3} \right]^2} \\
 &= \frac{5}{8} \alpha e^2 =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{253) } \boxed{E = 2 \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m} - Ze^2 \alpha \right) + \frac{5}{8} \alpha e^2} \quad (Z=2)$$

$$\text{254) } E = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \left(\alpha - \frac{27}{16} \frac{me^2}{\hbar^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{27}{16} \right)^2 \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{255) 最小値は } E_0 &= - \left(\frac{27}{16} \right)^2 \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} = -2.248 \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{-77.5 \text{ [eV]}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{摂動論 } E^{(1)} = -74.8 \text{ [eV]} \\ \text{実験値 } E_{exp} = -78.9 \text{ [eV]} \end{array} \right\} \text{ かなり近い}$

今の計算は実験値にかなり近い!!